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TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Bureau of Customs.

[T. D. 49521]

AIRPORTS OF ENTRY

CERTAIN AIRPORTS REDESIGNATED AS AIRPORTS OF ENTRY FOR A PERIOD OF ONE YEAR

APRIL 20, 1938.

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

Under the authority of section 7 (b) of the Air Commerce Act of 1926 (U. S. C., title 49, sec. 177 (b)), the following-named airports are hereby redesignated as airports of entry for civil aircraft and merchandise carried thereon arriving from places outside the United States, as defined in section 9 (b) of the said act (U. S. C., title 49, sec. 179 (b)), for a period of one year from the dates shown opposite their respective names:

Name	Location	Date of redesignation
Graham Airport.....	Bellingham, Wash.....	April 18, 1938.
Malone Airport.....	Malone, N. Y.....	April 18, 1938.
Cape Vincent Harbor.....	Cape Vincent, N. Y.....	April 25, 1938.

[SEAL]

STEPHEN B. GIBBONS,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

[F. R. Doc. 38-1147; Filed, April 22, 1938; 3:32 p. m.]

[T. D. 49523]

AMENDMENT OF CUSTOMS REGULATIONS OF 1937 RELATING TO EXEMPTION FROM ENTRY AT CUSTOMHOUSE OF VESSELS ARRIVING IN DISTRESS OR FOR THE PURPOSE OF TAKING ON BUNKER COAL, BUNKER OIL, ETC., AND EXEMPTION FROM TONNAGE DUTY

MARCH 30, 1938.

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

Pursuant to the act of August 14, 1937 (Public No. 280, 75th Congress), and the authority contained in sections 161 and 251 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 22 and title 19, sec. 66) and section 624 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (U. S. C., title 19, sec. 1624), the Customs Regulations of 1937 are hereby amended as follows:

Article 107 (a) ¹ is amended by inserting after the figures "1935" in line three the following:

and the act of August 14, 1937

Article 107 (a) (4) ¹ is amended by striking out "or necessary sea stores" wherever appearing in such paragraph and inserting in lieu thereof "sea stores, or ship's stores."

Article 107 (c) ¹ is amended by deleting the last sentence. Article 130 (f) ² is amended to read:

Tonnage tax should be imposed on a vessel which enters a port of the United States for orders.

Article 131 (a) (2) (c) ³ is amended so that the first sentence reads as follows:

Vessels coming in for bunkers (fuel or water for the vessel), sea stores (art. 126 (c)), or ship's stores (art. 126 (d)).

[SEAL]

STEPHEN B. GIBBONS,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

DANIEL C. ROPER,
Secretary of Commerce.

[F. R. Doc. 38-1160; Filed, April 25, 1938; 12:42 p. m.]

[T. D. 49524]

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AMENDED—POWERS OF ATTORNEY

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

Pursuant to authority contained in section 251 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 19, sec. 66), and sections 484 and 624 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (U. S. C., title 19, secs. 1484 and 1624), article 301 (a) of the Customs Regulations of 1937 ⁴ is hereby amended to read as follows:

(a) A power of attorney may be executed for the transaction of a specified part or for all the customs business of the principal, except that a separate power of attorney (customs Form 5295-A or 5295-B) will be required for filing protests. (See art. 849.) Customs Form 5291 may be used for powers of attorney for individuals and customs Form 5293 for corporations. If a power of attorney is not on a prescribed customs form it must be as explicit in its terms as is the prescribed customs form. If for the execution of sealed instruments it must be under seal. A power of attorney given by a partnership for the execution of sealed instruments must be signed and sealed by each partner. A power of attorney to a minor shall not be accepted. A power of attorney executed under authority of another power of attorney may be accepted if the grantor of the original power of attorney is a nonresident and such original power contains express authority from the principal for the appointment of a sub-agent or sub-agents, but powers of attorney of residents shall be without power of substitution except for the purpose of executing shippers' export declarations. A sub-agent so appointed may not delegate his authority.

[SEAL]

JAMES H. MOYLE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Approved April 21, 1938.

STEPHEN B. GIBBONS,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

[F. R. Doc. 38-1161; Filed, April 25, 1938; 12:42 p. m.]

¹ 2 F. R. 1757 (DI).

² 2 F. R. 1765 (DI).

³ 2 F. R. 1766 (DI).

⁴ 2 F. R. 1803 (DI).



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Public Debt Service.

[1938—Department Circular No. 583]

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION $\frac{3}{4}$ PERCENT NOTES OF SERIES C, DUE NOVEMBER 2, 1939

[Dated and bearing interest from May 2, 1938]

FULLY AND UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED BOTH AS TO INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL BY THE UNITED STATES, WHICH GUARANTY IS EXPRESSED ON THE FACE OF EACH NOTE

Exempt Both as to Principal and Interest From All Federal, State, Municipal, and Local Taxation (Except Surtaxes, Estate, Inheritance, and Gift Taxes)

APRIL 25, 1938.

I. Offering of Notes

1. The Secretary of the Treasury, on behalf of the Commodity Credit Corporation, invites subscriptions, at par and accrued interest, from the people of the United States for notes of the Commodity Credit Corporation, designated $\frac{3}{4}$ percent notes of Series C. The amount of the offering is \$200,000,000, or thereabouts.

II. Description of Notes

1. The notes will be dated May 2, 1938, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ percent per annum, payable semiannually on November 2, 1938, and on May 2 and November 2, 1939. They will mature November 2, 1939, and will not be subject to call for redemption prior to maturity.

2. These notes are issued under the authority of the act approved March 8, 1938, (Public No. 442—75th Congress) which provides that these notes shall be fully and unconditionally guaranteed both as to interest and principal by the United States; that they shall be deemed and held to be instrumentalities of the Government of the United States, and as such they and the income derived therefrom shall be exempt from Federal, State, municipal, and local taxation (except surtaxes, estate, inheritance, and gift taxes); and that the notes shall be lawful investments and may be accepted as security for all fiduciary, trust and public funds the investment or deposit of which shall be under the authority or control of the United States or any officer or officers thereof.

3. The authorizing act further provides that in the event the Commodity Credit Corporation shall be unable to pay upon demand, when due, the principal of, or interest on, such obligations, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to the holder the amount thereof which is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and thereupon to the extent of the amount so paid the Secretary of the Treasury shall succeed to all the rights of the holders of such obligations.

4. The notes will be acceptable to secure deposits of public moneys, but will not bear the circulation privilege.

5. Bearer notes with interest coupons attached will be issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000 and \$100,000. The notes will not be issued in registered form.

III. Subscription and Allotment

1. Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve banks and branches and at the Treasury Department, Washington. Banking institutions generally may submit subscriptions for account of customers, but only the Federal Reserve banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies. Others than banking institutions will not be permitted to enter subscriptions except for their

own account. Cash subscriptions from banks and trust companies for their own account will be received without deposit but will be restricted in each case to an amount not exceeding one-half of the combined capital and surplus of the subscribing bank or trust company. Cash subscriptions from all others must be accompanied by payment of 10 percent of the amount of notes applied for. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to close the books as to any or all subscriptions or classes of subscriptions at any time without notice.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject any subscription, in whole or in part, to allot less than the amount of notes applied for, to make allotments in full upon applications for smaller amounts and to make reduced allotments upon, or to reject, applications for larger amounts, or to adopt any or all of said methods or such other methods of allotment and classification of allotments as shall be deemed by him to be in the public interest; and his action in any or all of these respects shall be final. Subject to these reservations, subscriptions in payment of which Series B Collateral Trust Notes of the Corporation are tendered will be allotted in full. Allotment notices will be sent out promptly upon allotment, and the basis of the allotment will be publicly announced.

IV. Payment

1. Payment at par and accrued interest, if any, for notes allotted on cash subscriptions must be made or completed on or before May 2, 1938, or on later allotment. In every case where payment is not so completed, the payment with application up to 10 percent of the amount of notes applied for shall, upon declaration made by the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion, be forfeited to the United States. Series B Collateral Trust Notes of the Commodity Credit Corporation, maturing May 2, 1938, will be accepted at par in payment for any notes subscribed for and allotted and should accompany the subscription.

V. General Provisions

1. As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions, to make allotments on the basis and up to the amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal Reserve banks of the respective districts, to issue allotment notices, to receive payment for notes allotted, to make delivery of notes on full-paid subscriptions allotted, and they may issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive notes.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time, or from time to time, prescribe supplemental or amendatory rules and regulations governing the offering, which will be communicated promptly to the Federal Reserve banks.

[SEAL]

H. MORGENTHAU, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

[F. R. Doc. 38-1159; Filed, April 25, 1938; 12:41 p. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

General Land Office.

STOCK DRIVEWAY WITHDRAWAL No. 153, WYOMING No. 23, REDUCED

APRIL 11, 1938.

Departmental order of November 10, 1921, withdrawing certain lands in Wyoming for stock driveway purposes under section ten of the act of December 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 862), as amended by the act of January 29, 1929 (45 Stat. 1144), is hereby revoked in so far as it affects the following-described lands:

SIXTH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

- T. 13 N., R. 81 W.,
sec. 3, W $\frac{1}{2}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$,
sec. 10, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.

- sec. 11, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$,
sec. 14, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$,
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$,
sec. 23, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$,
sec. 24, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$,
sec. 25, E $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;

T. 14 N., R. 81 W.,

- sec. 8, N $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$,
sec. 17, W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$,
sec. 20, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$,
sec. 21, S $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$,
sec. 27, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$,
sec. 28, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$,
sec. 34, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ and N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, aggregating 4,270.22
acres.

OSCAR L. CHAPMAN,
Assistant Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 38-1150; Filed, April 23, 1938; 9:35 a. m.]

National Park Service.

GUIDE FEES, FORT MARION AND FORT PULASKI NATIONAL MONUMENTS

RULES AND REGULATIONS AMENDED

Pursuant to the authority granted to the Secretary of the Interior by section 3 of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended, the National Park Service Rules and Regulations approved June 18, 1936 (1 F. R. 672), are hereby amended by the addition of the following new section, reading as follows:

36.1 *Guide fees—miscellaneous.*—A guide fee of ten cents shall be charged each person entering the fortifications at Fort Marion National Monument or the fortifications at Fort Pulaski National Monument: *Provided*, That the Superintendent may authorize admission without charge for guide service to persons from reputable educational institutions for the purpose of prosecuting class work or studies, or to persons under the support and care of charitable institutions and their attendants, or to juvenile groups, such as boy scouts, girl scouts, etc., traveling together. No charge shall be made for children under the age of twelve years, when accompanied by adults assuming responsibility for their safety and orderly conduct.

Approved April 12, 1938.

[SEAL]

E. K. BURLEW,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

[F. R. Doc. 38-1151; Filed, April 25, 1938; 9:51 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

DETERMINATION OF FARMING PRACTICES TO BE CARRIED OUT IN CONNECTION WITH THE PRODUCTION OF SUGARCANE IN THE MAINLAND CANE SUGAR AREA DURING THE CROP YEAR 1938

Whereas, Section 301 of the Sugar Act of 1937 authorizes the Secretary to make payments upon certain conditions with respect to sugar or liquid sugar commercially recoverable from the sugar beets and sugarcane grown on a farm for the extraction of sugar or liquid sugar, and

Whereas, subsection (e) of section 301 of the said act provides, as one of the conditions for payment, as follows:

That there shall have been carried out on the farm such farming practices in connection with the production of sugar beets and sugarcane during the year in which the crop was harvested with respect to which a payment is applied for, as the Secretary may determine, pursuant to this subsection, for preserving and improving fertility of the soil and for preventing soil erosion, such practices to be consistent with the reasonable standards of the farming community in which the farm is situated.

Now, therefore, I, H. A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, do hereby determine that the conditions prescribed in said subsection (e) of section 301 of the said act shall be deemed to have been fulfilled with respect to the production of the

1938 crop of sugarcane for sugar on any farm in the mainland cane sugar area if there is carried out, on land on the farm which is adapted to the production of sugarcane for sugar, an acreage of soil-building practices equal to not less than 30 per centum of the acreage of sugarcane for sugar growing on the farm for harvest in 1938.

For the purposes of this determination:

A. Each acre of the following shall be counted as one acre of soil-building practices:

1. Seeding in 1938 biennial legumes, perennial legumes, perennial grasses (other than timothy or redtop) or mixtures (other than a mixture consisting solely of timothy and redtop) containing perennial grasses, perennial legumes, or biennial legumes.

2. Seeding in 1938 winter legumes, annual lespedeza, annual ryegrass, crotalaria, sesbania, or annual sweet clover.

3. Plowing or disking under in 1938 a good stand and good growth of a green manure crop, or cover crop (excluding lespedeza, peanuts hogged off, and any crop for which credit is given in 1938 under any other practice).

B. Each two acres of the following shall be counted as one acre of soil-building practices:

1. Turning under in 1938 a good stand and good growth of summer legumes (excluding peanuts and excluding summer legumes used as truck crops) interplanted or grown in combination with row crops, such as corn and sorghums, provided the summer legume occupies at least one-third of the land.

2. Seeding in 1938 timothy or redtop, or mixtures consisting solely of timothy and redtop.

C. Each of the following practices in the amounts specified shall be counted as one acre of soil-building practices if applied to a full seeding of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, lespedeza, crotalaria, or Natal grass:

1. Application in 1938 of 300 pounds of 16-percent superphosphate (or its equivalent) to, or in connection with the seeding of, perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, lespedeza, crotalaria, Natal grass, or permanent pasture.

2. Application in 1938 of 500 pounds of basic slag or rock phosphate (including Colloidal phosphate) to, or in connection with the seeding of, perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, lespedeza, crotalaria or Natal grass.

The soil conserving practices shall be carried out on the farm in accordance with farming methods commonly used in the community in which the farm is located and specifications approved by the Director of the Southern Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 25th day of April, 1938. Witness my hand and the seal of the Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

H. A. WALLACE, Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 38-1158; Filed, April 25, 1938; 12:36 p. m.]

Bureau of Biological Survey.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING GAME ANIMALS, LAND FUR-BEARING ANIMALS, GAME BIRDS, NONGAME BIRDS, AND NESTS AND EGGS OF BIRDS IN ALASKA

Pursuant to the authority and direction contained in section 10 of the Alaska Game Law of January 13, 1925 (43 Stat. 739; U. S. Code, title 48, sec. 198), as amended by act of February 14, 1931 (46 Stat. 1111; U. S. Code, title 48, sec. 198), upon consultation with and recommendation from the Alaska Game Commission, having determined when, to what extent, and by what means game animals, land fur-bearing animals, game birds, nongame birds, and nests and eggs of birds may be taken, possessed, transported, bought, or sold in Alaska, I, H. A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture,

do hereby adopt and publish the following regulations permitting and governing the same, said regulations to be effective on and after July 25, 1938:

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL REGULATIONS

Regulation 1.—Definitions

For the purpose of these regulations the following shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

Secretary.—The Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

Commission.—The Alaska Game Commission.

Person.—The plural or the singular as the case demands, including individuals, associations, partnerships, and corporations, unless the context otherwise requires.

Take.—To take, pursue, disturb, hunt, capture, trap, or kill, or attempt to take, pursue, disturb, hunt, capture, trap, or kill, game animals, land fur-bearing animals, or game or nongame birds, or to set or use a net, trap, or other device for taking them, or to collect the nests or eggs of such birds. Whenever the taking of game animals, land fur-bearing animals, game or nongame birds, or the nests or eggs of birds is permitted, reference is had to taking by legal means and in legal manner.

Open season.—The time during which game animals, land fur-bearing animals, and game birds may legally be taken. Each period prescribed as an open season shall be construed to include the first and last days thereof.

Close season.—The time during which game animals, land fur-bearing animals, and game birds may not be taken.

Transport.—To transport, ship, carry, convey, import, or export, by any means or in any manner, or to receive or deliver for transportation, shipment, carriage, conveyance, or export, unless the context otherwise requires.

Game animal.—Deer, moose, caribou, elk, mountain sheep, mountain goat, and large brown and grizzly bears, and such other mammals as have been or may hereafter be introduced, including buffalo (bison) and musk ox.

Land fur-bearing animal.—Beaver, muskrat, marmot, ground squirrel (spermophile), fisher, fox, lynx, marten (sable), mink, weasel (ermine), land otter, wolverine, polar bear, and black bear, including its brown and blue (glacier bear) color variations.

Game bird.—(1) *Migratory:* Duck, goose, brant, swan, shorebird (commonly known as plover, sandpiper, snipe, curlew, phalarope, dowitcher, knot, oyster-catcher, surf bird, turnstone, yellowlegs, godwit, and tattler), and crane; and (2) *Resident:* The several species of grouse and ptarmigan and such other birds as have been or may hereafter be introduced, including Chinese or ring-necked pheasant; which migratory and resident game birds shall be known as small game.

Nongame bird.—Every wild bird except a game bird.

Territory.—The Territory of Alaska.

Reg. 2.—Licenses of Hunters, Trappers, and Guides

These regulations do not permit any person to take, possess, or transport game animals, land fur-bearing animals, or birds, or to purchase or sell land fur-bearing animals or parts thereof, or to act as a guide in the Territory unless he is in possession of a valid license bearing his signature written in ink on the face thereof, if he is required by the Alaska Game Law or regulations of the Commission thereunder to have such license, and he shall have his license on his person when taking such animals or birds or when acting as a guide and shall produce it for inspection by any game warden or other person requesting to see it.

Each application for a license shall be made on the form prescribed by the Commission and if the application is made by mail it shall be accompanied by a draft on a Juneau bank or an express or postal money order payable to the Commission for the amount of the license fee.

Reg. 3.—Taking Animals and Birds in Emergencies

An Indian, Eskimo, or half-breed, or an explorer, prospector, or traveler, may take animals or birds in any part of

the Territory at any time for food when in absolute need thereof and other food is not available, but he shall not transport or sell any animal, bird, or part thereof so taken, and an Indian, Eskimo, or half-breed also may take, possess, and transport, at any time, auks, auklets, guillemots, murre, and puffins and their eggs for food, and their skins for clothing for their own use and that of their immediate families.

Reg. 4.—Using Game as Food for Dogs or Land Fur-Bearing Animals or as Crab Bait

No person is permitted to feed any mountain sheep (big-horn) or deer, or part thereof, to any dog or to any land fur-bearing animal held in captivity, and no person is permitted to feed any other game animal, protected bird, or part thereof, to a dog boarded for pay or to a land fur-bearing animal held in captivity, except the waste parts, such as hides, viscera, and bones; and no person is permitted to use any part of any game animal or protected bird for crab bait.

Reg. 5.—Continuous Close Season on All Species in Specified Areas

These regulations do not permit the taking at any time of any game animal, land fur-bearing animal, or game or nongame bird, or the nests or eggs of such birds, on any area specified in Schedule A of these regulations except for scientific or propagating purposes, and then only under specific permit issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, supplemented by such permit as may be required by any other Department having administrative supervision of the particular area.

Reg. 6.—Continuous Close Season on Certain Species in Specified Areas

These regulations do not permit the taking at any time of the game animals, land fur-bearing animals, or game birds specified in Schedule B of these regulations on areas correlated with said animals or birds in said Schedule B, except for scientific or propagating purposes, and then only under specific permit issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, supplemented by such permit as may be required by any other Department having administrative supervision of the particular area.

CHAPTER II.—GAME ANIMALS

Reg. 7.—Taking Game Animals and Methods of Taking

Game animals may be taken on areas not closed by regulations 5 and 6, during the respective open seasons and in the numbers not exceeding the respective season limits prescribed in regulation 8, with a shotgun (not larger than No. 10 gage, nor capable of holding more than three shells), rifle, pistol, bow and arrow, or spear; but not with the aid or use of a dog, machine or submachine gun, set gun of any description, pit, deadfall, fire, jack light, searchlight, or other artificial light, or from or by means of a motor vehicle, airplane, steam or power launch, or any boat other than one propelled by paddle, oars, or pole, or while such animals are swimming, or within the First and Third Judicial Divisions of the Territory by shooting from, on, or across, or within 33 feet of the center line of any public highway; and when legally taken such animals, or parts thereof, may be possessed, transported, or sold as permitted by regulations 9 and 11.

Reg. 8.—Open Seasons and Limits on Certain Game Animals

Deer, bucks (with horns not less than 3 inches in length above the top of the skull).—East of longitude 138° in southeastern Alaska, August 20 to November 15.

West of longitude 138°, no open season, except for resident only under a special hunting permit of the Secretary, in the drainage to Prince William Sound north of the center of the C. R. & N. W. Railway and west of Mountain Slough, including the islands of said sound, except Hawkins and Knight Islands, September 20 to September 30.

Limit.—East of longitude 138°, 3 a season.

In restricted area west of longitude 138° (under special resident hunting permit only), 1 a season.

Moose, bulls (except yearlings and calves).—September 1 to December 31.

Limit.—1 a season.

Caribou.—North of the Yukon River, no close season.

South of the Yukon River, August 20 to December 31.

Limit.—North of the Yukon River: By resident, 5 a year; by nonresident, 2 a year.

South of the Yukon River: By resident, 3 a season; by nonresident, 2 a season.

Mountain sheep, rams (except lambs).—August 20 to November 30.

Limit.—By nonresident on the Kenai Peninsula south of Turnagain Arm, Portage Creek, and a line from its head to the head of Passage Canal, 1 a season; in rest of Territory, 2 a season.

By resident south of the Arctic Circle, 2 a season, except on the Kenai Peninsula south of Turnagain Arm, Portage Creek, and a line from its head to the head of Passage Canal, 1 a season; north of the Arctic Circle, 3 a season.

Mountain goat (except kids).—August 20 to November 30.

Limit.—2 a season.

Bear (large brown or grizzly).—September 1 to June 20, except that a resident is restricted to this season in the following described areas only:

Alaska Peninsula south of the Kvichak River and Iliamna Lake.

The drainage to Cook Inlet from the west northward to the south banks of the Happy and Skwentna Rivers.

That portion of the drainage to Cook Inlet south and west of the Yentna River to its confluence with the Susitna River.

That area east and south of the left banks of the Susitna River and Willow Creek and of a line from the head of Willow Creek to the mouth of the Knik River.

That portion of the mainland draining to Cook Inlet, Prince William Sound, and the Gulf of Alaska south to Knik Arm, Knik River, Knik Glacier, and the divide of the Chugach Mountains from the head of said glacier running generally easterly through Thompson Pass to the head of Childs Glacier; thence down the center line of said glacier to the center of the C. R. & N. W. Railway bridge across Copper River at mile 49; thence up the center line of Miles Glacier to the summit of the Chugach Mountains; thence along the summit of said mountains to Mount St. Elias.

All of southeastern Alaska east of longitude 141°.

The islands of the Kodiak-Afognak group (except Afognak Island), Montague, Hinchinbrook, Hawkins, Yacobi, Kruzof, Chichagof, Baranof, and Admiralty. A large brown or grizzly bear may be killed at any time or place in the Territory when about to attack or molest persons or their property. Persons so killing such animal shall make a written report to the Commission setting forth the reasons for such killing and the time and place.

Limit.—By resident on Admiralty Island, 1 a season; in the above specially described areas, 2 in the aggregate a season; in rest of Territory, no limit.

By nonresident on Admiralty Island, 1 a season; in rest of Territory, 2 in the aggregate a season.

Reg. 9.—Possession and Transportation of Game Animals

Game animals (except live animals) legally taken in numbers not exceeding the respective season limits prescribed in regulation 8, the hides, heads, and feet thereof, and articles made therefrom, may be possessed and transported by any person at any time within the Territory, and, as hereinafter permitted by this regulation, may be transported out of the Territory; but until dismembered, no carcass of deer, moose, or mountain sheep shall be so mutilated that the sex cannot be determined.

By resident.—(1) At the discretion of the Commission, a permit may be issued to a resident of the Territory for the export by express or freight of a legally taken or acquired game animal, or part thereof, for purposes other than sale. Such permit may be obtained from any game warden or

collector of customs upon payment of the required fee. The permit must accompany the bill of lading covering shipment to the port of clearance, where it will be taken up by the collector of customs and returned to the Commission.

(2) A resident may export by express, freight, or parcel post for mounting and return to the Territory within 1 year, but not for sale, any game animal or part thereof legally taken or acquired by him upon first procuring a resident export license, which license shall accompany the bill of lading when shipment is made by freight or express, and if made by parcel post, the license shall be attached securely to the outside of the package in a conspicuous place. On return of the trophy to the licensee by express or freight, the export license shall accompany the bill of lading, but if returned by parcel post, the license shall be attached securely to the outside of the package in a conspicuous place, and the collector of customs at the port of entry, or the postmaster through whose office the package is received, shall detach the license, note thereon the contents of the shipment, and promptly return it to the Commission.

By nonresident.—A nonresident citizen or an alien who is the holder of a valid license may possess and transport within the Territory, or export, by express or freight only, when legally taken by him, not to exceed in the aggregate 3 deer, 1 moose, 2 caribou; 2 mountain sheep, not more than 1 of which shall have been taken on the Kenai Peninsula as particularly described in regulation 8; 2 mountain goats; and 2 in the aggregate of large brown and grizzly bears, not more than 1 of which shall have been taken on Admiralty Island; or any part of such animals. Before any such animal or part thereof shall be exported, the person offering it for export shall first deliver to the transportation agent at the point of shipment his affidavit that he has not violated any of the provisions of the Alaska Game Law or the regulations thereunder; that such animal or part thereof has not been purchased or sold and is not being shipped for sale; and that he legally killed and is the owner of such animal or part thereof. If the shipment consists of a mountain sheep or part thereof, the affidavit must show where in the Territory the animal was killed. Such affidavit shall accompany the express or freight bill of lading to the port of clearance, there to be taken up and promptly transmitted to the Commission by the collector of customs.

Manufactured articles and shed antlers.—Any person may without a permit or license possess and transport at any time within or out of the Territory any article manufactured from the hides or hoofs of deer, caribou, or mountain goats, legally taken; and in fur districts 5 and 8 parka hood trimmings cut from the hides of grizzly bears in strips not to exceed 4 inches in width, legally taken; and the shed antlers of deer, moose, and caribou.

Possession without license.—Any person possessing any game animal or part thereof without a valid hunting or trapping license shall furnish on demand to any officer authorized to enforce the Alaska Game Law an affidavit showing the name or license number of the person from whom he received it, together with such other information as the officer may require.

Reg. 10.—Marking Packages Containing Game Animals

Each package in which game animals or parts thereof are transported within or out of the Territory shall have clearly and conspicuously marked on the outside thereof the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee and an accurate statement of the number of each kind of game animal or part thereof contained therein.

Reg. 11.—Sale and Serving of Caribou and Moose

The meat of caribou legally killed in the Territory and the meat of moose legally killed north of the Alaska Range and the Kuskokwim-Bristol Bay Divide may be sold for food in the respective areas by the person killing said animals, to the owner or operator of a restaurant, roadhouse, or public or other eating house within said respective areas, but no person to whom such meat is so sold shall resell it otherwise

than in cooked form and then only under permit prescribed by the Secretary and issued in the discretion of the Commission, which permit may authorize the purchase and possession of caribou or moose in excess of the numbers permitted under these regulations, but such meats shall not be sold or served within 5 miles of the Alaska Railroad of or Steese Highway from Fairbanks to and including Chatanika.

The meat of caribou or moose is not permitted to be sold to the owner, master, or employee of any coastal or river steamer, commercial power or sail boat, pile driver, barge, scow, boat under charter, cannery, or mine (where five or more men are employed), nor may any such owner, master, operator, or employee buy or serve any such animal or part thereof.

The meat of caribou or moose is not permitted to be possessed for serving or served in any dining car, mess house operated by a railroad, or mine (where five or more men are employed), by a contractor, or by an owner of a cannery, or by or in any other place maintained for the serving of food regularly to employees of such railroad, mine, contractor, or cannery.

The meat of caribou or moose is not permitted to be served to an employee of any coastal or river steamer, commercial power or sail boat, pile driver, barge, scow, boat under charter, cannery, or mine (where five or more men are employed.)

No contractor or person operating a railroad, mine (where five or more men are employed), cannery, coastal or river steamer, or other commercial power or sail boat, pile driver, barge, scow, boat under charter, or any employee of any such contractor, operator, or person, is permitted to possess the meat of caribou or moose in a dining car, mess house, or the galley or dining room of any such boat, pile driver, barge, scow, or mine (where five or more men are employed.)

Reg. 12.—Sale of Trophies of Game Animals

Any person may without a permit or license buy and sell at any time in the Territory the hides or parts of hides and the hoofs and articles manufactured therefrom of deer, moose, caribou, and mountain goats, and in fur districts 5 and 8, parka hood trimmings cut from the hides of grizzly bears in strips not to exceed 4 inches in width, legally taken; and the shed antlers of deer, moose, and caribou.

CHAPTER III.—LAND FUR-BEARING ANIMALS

Reg. 13.—Fur Districts and Open Seasons and Limits on Land Fur-Bearing Animals

The following-named land fur-bearing animals may be taken in the fur districts, herein defined, other than in areas closed to such taking by regulations 5 and 6, in the open seasons and in the numbers not exceeding the respective season limits prescribed in this regulation:

Fur district 1.—All of southeastern Alaska from Dixon Entrance to Cape Fairweather and along longitude 138° to the international boundary:

Open seasons.—

Mink, marten, land otter, weasel (ermine), fox (red, cross, and silver), and lynx.—No open season.

Muskrat.—No open season.

Beaver.—No open season.

Black bear.—September 1 to June 20.

Limit.—2 a season, but a black bear may be killed at any time or place when about to attack or molest persons or property. Persons so killing such animal shall make a written report to the Commission setting forth the reasons for such killing and time and place.

Wolf, coyote, wolverine, marmot, and ground squirrel (spermophile).—No close season, may be taken by any person at any time in a legal manner.

Fur district 2.—That part of southern Alaska draining to the Gulf of Alaska and Cook Inlet, beginning with the western boundary line of fur district 1 and following longitude 138° from Cape Fairweather to the international boundary and along this boundary to Mount St. Elias; thence following the summit of the Chugach Range to the head of Miles Glacier; thence down the center line of said glacier to the

center of the C. R. & N. W. Railway bridge across the Copper River at mile 49; thence up the center line of Childs Glacier to its summit; thence along the divide through Marshall Pass and Thompson Pass; thence along the divide to Tahnetna Pass; thence along the divide separating the waters of the Matanuska River from the Nelchina River and the Talkeetna River from the Oshetna River; thence along the divide separating the waters of the Oshetna River from Kosina Creek to and across the Susitna River at a point 4 miles northwest of the mouth of Goose Creek; thence along the divide separating the waters flowing northwest into the Susitna River from those flowing southerly into the Susitna River; thence following said divide separating the waters flowing north into the Nenana River from those flowing southerly into the Susitna and Chulitna Rivers and across Broad Pass and the Alaska Railroad at mile 308; thence along the divide separating the waters flowing south into the Chulitna River from those flowing north into Cantwell Creek and the Nenana River to the summit of the Alaska Range; thence along said summit through Rainy Pass to Merrill Pass; thence along the summit of the Chigmit Mountains, separating the waters flowing easterly into Cook Inlet from those flowing westerly into the Kuskokwim River and Bristol Bay, to its intersection with the old portage from Kamishak Bay to Kakhonak Bay on Iliamna Lake; thence along said portage to Kamishak Bay.

Open seasons.—

Mink, land otter, weasel (ermine), fox (red, cross, and silver), and lynx.—December 1 to the last day of February; except that there shall be no open season in that part of the Kenai Peninsula west of the center line of the Alaska Railroad.

Marten.—No open season.

Muskrat.—April 1 to May 31; except on Kenai Peninsula, no open season.

Beaver.—No open season.

Black bear.—September 1 to June 20.

Limit.—3 a season, but a black bear may be killed at any time or place when about to attack or molest persons or property. Persons so killing such animal shall make a written report to the Commission setting forth the reasons for such killing and time and place.

Wolf, coyote, wolverine, marmot, and ground squirrel (spermophile).—No close season, may be taken by any person at any time in a legal manner.

Fur district 3.—Consisting of the Aleutian Islands, Unimak Island, Amak Island, all the islands lying south of the Alaska Peninsula, the Kodiak-Afognak Islands group, the Barren Islands, Augustine Island, and the Alaska Peninsula from False Pass to the mouth of Reindeer Creek, thence following said creek and a line to the center of Aniakhak Crater, and including that part of said peninsula consisting of the drainage to the Pacific Ocean south of a line following the divide from the center of Aniakhak Crater to the old portage from Kamishak Bay to Kakhonak Bay; thence along said portage on the boundary of fur district 2 to Kamishak Bay.

Open seasons.—

Mink, land otter, weasel (ermine), fox (red, cross, silver, white and blue), and lynx.—November 16 to January 15; except that there shall be no open season for mink, land otter, or weasel (ermine) on Unimak Island.

Marten.—No open season.

Muskrat.—March 10 to May 10.

Beaver.—No open season.

Wolf, coyote, wolverine, black bear, marmot, and ground squirrel (spermophile).—No close season; may be taken by any person at any time in a legal manner.

Fur district 4.—All the drainage to Bristol Bay, bounded on the south by the northern boundary of fur district 3, on the east by the western boundary of fur district 2, and on the north by a line beginning at Cape Newenham and extending along the summit of the divide separating the waters flowing northerly into Kuskokwim Bay and Kuskokwim River from those flowing southerly into Bristol Bay, to its intersection

with the western boundary of fur district 2 at a point approximately 22 miles south of Merrill Pass.

Open seasons.—

Mink, land otter, weasel (ermine), fox (red, cross, silver, white, and blue), and lynx.—December 1 to February 15.

Marten.—No open season.

Muskrat.—March 10 to May 10.

Beaver.—April 10 to May 10.

Limit.—10 a season.

Wolf, coyote, wolverine, black bear, marmot, and ground squirrel (spermophile).—No close season; may be taken by any person at any time in a legal manner.

Fur district 5.—That part of western Alaska draining to Kuskokwim Bay, Bering Sea, Norton Sound, and Kotzebue Sound, bounded on the east by a line beginning at Cape Newenham and extending along the divide separating the waters flowing into Kuskokwim Bay and Kuskokwim River from those flowing into Bristol Bay and the Tikchik Lakes; thence along the divide separating the waters flowing into Tulusak River and Whitefish Lake from those flowing into the Aniakhak River and Swift Creek; thence to a point on the Kuskokwim River opposite the mouth of the first stream on the north bank above Ohagamut; thence across the Kuskokwim River and following the center of said first north-bank stream above Ohagamut to its head; thence along the divide separating the waters of Palmute Portage flowing into Big Lake from those flowing into the Yukon River; thence to a point on the Yukon River 15 miles below Paimiut Village; thence following down the south bank of the Yukon River to a point 5 miles below Dogfish Village; thence across the Yukon River to Mount Chiniklik; thence along the divide separating the waters flowing into the Stuyahok River from those flowing into the Kuyukutuk River; thence continuing along said divide separating the waters flowing easterly into the Yukon River from those flowing westerly into Norton Sound; thence continuing along said divide separating the waters flowing into the Koyukuk River from those flowing into Kotzebue Sound to the summit of the divide separating those flowing into the Colville River from those flowing into the Noatak River; thence westerly along the divide separating the waters flowing north into the Arctic Ocean from those flowing south into the Noatak and Kukpak Rivers to the coast at Cape Lisburne.

Open seasons.—

Mink, land otter, weasel (ermine), fox (red, cross, silver, white, and blue), and lynx.—November 16 to March 10.

Marten.—No open season.

Muskrat.—North of the Unalakleet River drainage, April 1 to June 7; except Golovin Bay drainage, no open season; south of the Unalakleet River, including its drainage, April 1 to May 31.

Beaver.—April 25 to May 25.

Limit.—10 a season.

Wolf, coyote, wolverine, polar bear, black bear, marmot, and ground squirrel (spermophile).—No close season; may be taken by any person at any time in a legal manner.

Fur district 6.—All the watershed of the Tanana River, the upper Copper River, part of the lower Yukon River, and the upper Kuskokwim River, bounded on the east by the international boundary, on the south by the northern boundaries of fur districts 2 and 4, on the west by the eastern boundary of fur district 5, and on the north by a line beginning at International Boundary Monument No. 146 and following the divide separating the waters of the north fork of the Ladue River from those of the Ladue River; thence along the divide separating the waters flowing northerly into the Yukon River from those flowing southerly into the Tanana River, through Far Mountain, Twelve Mile Summit, and Wickersham Dome; thence along the divide separating the waters flowing easterly into Beaver Creek from those flowing westerly into Hess Creek; thence along the divide separating the waters flowing southwesterly into Hess Creek from those flowing northerly into the Yukon River; thence along the divide separating the waters flowing southerly into Waldron Creek from those flowing northerly into the Yukon River,

to the site of old Fort Hamlin; thence across the Yukon River to the divide separating the waters flowing northerly into the Dall River from those flowing southerly into the Ray River; thence along the divide separating the waters flowing northerly into the Kanuti River from those flowing southerly into the Yukon River; thence along the divide separating the waters flowing westerly into the Koyukuk River from those flowing southerly into the Melozitna River; thence along the divide separating those waters flowing into the Koyukuk River above the upper end of Treat Island from those entering below said point, to the Koyukuk River; thence across the Koyukuk River at the upper end of Treat Island and northwesterly along the divide separating the waters flowing easterly into the Hogatza River and Koyukuk River from those flowing southerly into the Koyukuk River, to Cone Mountain; thence along the divide separating the waters flowing easterly into the Hogatza River from those flowing westerly into the Dakli River, to the intersection with the eastern boundary of fur district 5.

Open seasons.—

Mink, land otter, weasel (ermine), fox (red, cross, silver, white, and blue), and lynx.—November 16 to February 20.

Marten.—No open season.

Muskrat.—April 1 to May 31.

Beaver.—April 20 to May 20, except that there shall be no open season in that part of the Tanana River drainage east of the Richardson Highway and south and east of the divide between the Goodpaster River drainage and the Shaw Creek drainage, and the divide between the Goodpaster River drainage and the upper Salcha River drainage.

Limit.—10 a season.

Wolf, coyote, wolverine, black bear, marmot, and ground squirrel (spermophile).—No close season; may be taken by any person at any time in a legal manner.

Fur district 7.—All the drainage to the upper Koyukuk and upper Yukon Rivers bounded on the east by the international boundary, on the north by the summit of the Brooks Range, on the west by the eastern boundary of fur district 5, and on the south by the northern boundary of fur district 6.

Open seasons.—

Mink, land otter, weasel (ermine), fox (red, cross, silver, white, and blue), and lynx.—November 6 to February 20.

Marten.—No open season.

Muskrat.—March 1 to May 31.

Beaver.—April 20 to May 20.

Limit.—10 a season.

Wolf, coyote, wolverine, black bear, marmot, and ground squirrel (spermophile).—No close season; may be taken by any person at any time in a legal manner.

Fur district 8.—The Arctic coast of Alaska, consisting of all the drainage to the Arctic Ocean north of the northern boundaries of fur districts 5 and 7.

Open seasons.—

Mink, land otter, weasel (ermine), fox (red, cross, silver, white, and blue), and lynx.—November 16 to March 31.

Marten.—No open season.

Muskrat.—April 10 to June 10.

Beaver.—No open season.

Wolf, coyote, wolverine, polar bear, black bear, marmot, and ground squirrel (spermophile).—No close season; may be taken by any person at any time in a legal manner.

Reg. 14.—Methods of Taking Land Fur-Bearing Animals

Land fur-bearing animals are not permitted to be taken by means, aid, or use of a set gun of any description, a shotgun, fire, jack light, pit lamp, searchlight, or other artificial light, trap or device known as the "klips," steel bear trap or any other trap with jaws having a spread exceeding 9 inches, strychnine, or other poison. No dog shall be used to take any such animal (except polar bears in fur district 8 and wolves and coyotes in fur districts 5, 6, 7, and 8), and no land fur-bearing animal on which there is a close season shall be taken from its home, den, or hole by digging, smoking, or use of chemicals.

Blackfish traps, so-called, commonly used near the Bering Sea coast for taking blackfish, shall be properly screened to prevent the capture or killing of land fur-bearing animals.

Beavers. No trap shall be set within 25 feet of any beaver house or den.

Beaver and muskrat homes, houses, dens, dams, or runways are not permitted to be injured or destroyed.

Foxes are not permitted to be taken by the use of a trap set within 100 feet of a fox den.

Reg. 15.—Setting Traps in Close Seasons

During the close seasons on land fur-bearing animals in the respective fur districts, no person, unless authorized by a permit, which may be issued in the discretion of the Commission, shall set, maintain, or attend traps for wolves, coyotes, or other animals on which there is no close season. Application for such permit shall be addressed to the Alaska Game Commission, Juneau, Alaska, and shall contain a statement of the nature, extent, and locality of the proposed operations, and the species of animals to be taken.

Reg. 16.—Possession and Transportation of Skins of Land Fur-Bearing Animals

The skins or parts thereof of land fur-bearing animals on which an open season is prescribed by regulation 13, when legally taken or acquired, and the skins or parts thereof of wolves, coyotes, and land fur-bearing animals on which there is no close season, may be possessed and transported by any person at any time, under the conditions prescribed in this chapter, but no person who is engaged in fur farming or is a fur dealer shall possess or transport the skin or part thereof of any land fur-bearing animal unless at the time of such possession or transportation he has a valid fur-farm or fur-dealer license, as the case may be, issued to him pursuant to the Alaska Game Law. No person is permitted to possess or transport at any time the skin or part thereof of a land fur-bearing animal that has been illegally taken or acquired.

Where transportation is by express or freight, the shipper shall first deliver to the transportation agent at the point of shipment, or where by parcel post, to the postmaster at the point of mailing, a statement correctly showing the number and kinds of skins in each shipment and stating that no illegal skin or unsealed beaver skin or, after October 31, 1938, that no unsealed marten skin, is contained therein. Such statement shall accompany the express or freight shipment to the port of clearance, there to be taken up by the collector of customs, or, in the case of parcel post shipments, by the postmaster at the office where mailed. Where such skins are transported out of the Territory by means other than express, freight, or parcel post, the person transporting them shall make and deliver a like statement to the collector of customs at the port of clearance. Collectors and postmasters shall promptly transmit such statements to the Commission.

Transportation agents and postmasters shall not knowingly accept shipments containing skins or parts thereof of such land fur-bearing animals without such statement.

Reg. 17.—Purchase and Sale of Skins of Land Fur-Bearing Animals

A person who is engaged or employed in the business of trading in skins of land fur-bearing animals and who is in possession of a valid license, issued pursuant to the Alaska Game Law, authorizing him so to do may at any time buy and sell the skins of land fur-bearing animals legally taken, tagged, or sealed, as the case may be, and such person shall have his license with him when buying or selling such skins, except that a person buying or selling skins at an established place of business shall have his license posted conspicuously on the premises, and each such licensee shall produce his license for inspection by any game warden or other person requesting to see it.

A person who is not engaged or employed in the business of trading in the skins of land fur-bearing animals may acquire by purchase or trade without a license the skins

of such animals legally taken, possessed, or sealed, as the case may be, for his own use, but he is not permitted to sell the skins so acquired.

A native-born Indian, Eskimo, or half-breed who has not severed his tribal relations by adopting a civilized mode of living or by exercising the right of franchise, or a licensed hunter or trapper, may sell without a fur-dealer's license the skins or parts thereof of land fur-bearing animals which he has legally taken and which, if required by this chapter, are legally tagged or sealed.

Reg. 18.—Sealing, Possession, and Sale of Beaver and Marten Skins

Skins of beavers and martens imported into the Territory shall be sealed with a seal prescribed by the Commission. Persons importing such skins shall within 30 days after such importation present them to a game warden or other officer authorized by the Commission to seal such skins, together with such proof of entry and legal possession by affidavit or otherwise as the Commission or any such officer may require.

Persons taking the skins of beavers in the Territory shall during the open season in which they were legally taken or within 90 days immediately thereafter personally present them for sealing or tagging to a game warden or any other officer authorized by the Commission to seal or tag skins, together with an affidavit of legal taking on a form furnished by the Commission and such other affidavits as may be required by any officer authorized to seal or tag skins. Persons residing in remote localities and finding it impracticable to present skins to an officer authorized to seal them may present such skins, together with affidavit of lawful taking on a form furnished by the Commission to any person authorized by the Commission to attach thereto a tag permitting skins, if legally taken, to be sold and transported within the Territory, subject to examination and authentication by a representative of the Commission. Skins so tagged shall be presented by a lawful possessor to a game warden or any other officer authorized by the Commission to seal skins, for sealing during the open season in which they were taken or within 90 days immediately thereafter, but such officer may require further affidavits of the person taking the skins at any time before he accepts and seals them. No person is permitted to sell, trade, or otherwise dispose of the skins of beavers during the open season or within 90 days thereafter unless they have been sealed or tagged as hereinbefore provided, or to purchase or otherwise procure any such untagged or unsealed skins at any time.

On or before October 31, 1938, all persons possessing marten skins shall present them to a game warden or other person authorized to seal such skins, for sealing as prescribed by the Commission.

Skins of beavers and martens, unless sealed as prescribed by this regulation, are not permitted to be possessed or transported by any person after the expiration of the time within which they are required by this regulation to be sealed.

No person other than a bona fide fur dealer is permitted to possess at any time in the Territory, unless sealed, numbers of skins of beavers in excess of the season limit prescribed in regulation 13.

Reg. 19.—Marking Packages Containing Skins of Land Fur-Bearing Animals and Wolves and Coyotes

Each package in which the skins or parts thereof of land fur-bearing animals and wolves and coyotes are transported within or out of the Territory shall have clearly and conspicuously marked on the outside thereof the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee and an accurate statement of the number of each kind of such skins contained therein.

Reg. 20.—Possession of Live Land Fur-Bearing Animals

Live land fur-bearing animals, legally taken during the respective open seasons thereon, may be retained or sold for propagation within the Territory, but persons possessing

such animals shall within 30 days after the close of said season report such taking and possession to the Alaska Game Commission at Juneau and apply for a permit to possess them.

Reg. 21.—Recapture of Escaped Land Fur-bearing Animals

Operators of licensed fur farms from which land fur-bearing animals escape from captivity may conduct operations for the recapture of such escaped animals through the use of legal trapping devices within a period of 30 days after the discovery of the escape. If such operations are conducted during the close season on wild animals of the same species, such operator shall immediately notify the nearest game warden in writing of the numbers and kinds of escaped animals, the kinds of devices being used in recapturing operations, and the locality where such operations are being conducted.

Reg. 22.—Duties of Fur Farmers and Fur Dealers

Each licensed fur farmer or fur dealer, including stores operated by missions or otherwise for native Indians, Eskimos, or half-breeds, must comply with the provisions of all Territorial laws relating to fur farmers and fur dealers, as the case may be, and at all reasonable hours shall allow any member of the Commission, any game warden, or any authorized employee of the United States Department of Agriculture to enter and inspect the premises where operations are being carried on under the Alaska Game Law and the regulations thereunder, and to inspect the books and records relating thereto. Each licensed fur farmer shall submit annually a written report on a form furnished by the Commission stating the numbers and kinds of land fur-bearing animals farmed, the numbers and kinds of live land fur-bearing animals or skins or pelts thereof bought or sold, and the methods of fur farming employed.

CHAPTER IV.—GAME BIRDS

Reg. 23.—Taking Grouse and Ptarmigan and Methods of Taking

Grouse and ptarmigan may be taken on areas not closed to such taking by regulations 5 and 6, during the open season and in the numbers not exceeding the respective daily limits prescribed in the following regulation, with a shotgun (not larger than No. 10 gage nor capable of holding more than three shells), rifle, pistol, bow and arrow, or spear, and with the aid of a dog, but they shall not be taken from or by means, aid, or use of aircraft or steam or power boat of any kind, motor vehicle, jack light, searchlight, or other artificial light, nor within the First and Third Judicial Divisions of the Territory by shooting from, on, or across, or within 33 feet of the center line of any public highway, and when legally taken may be possessed, transported, or sold as permitted by regulations 25 and 27.

Reg. 24.—Open Season and Limits on Grouse and Ptarmigan

Open season.—September 1 to the last day of February.

Limit.—Grouse, 15; ptarmigan, 25, but not to exceed 25 in the aggregate of all kinds of grouse and ptarmigan a day.

Such daily limits shall include all such birds taken by any other person who for hire accompanies or assists the hunter in taking them.

Reg. 25.—Possession and Transportation of Grouse and Ptarmigan

Grouse and ptarmigan legally taken and the skins and feathers thereof and articles made therefrom may be possessed and transported by any person at any time within the Territory, and, as hereinafter permitted by this regulation, may be transported out of the Territory.

By resident.—(1) At the discretion of the Commission, a permit may be issued to a resident of the Territory for the export by express or freight of legally taken or acquired grouse or ptarmigan, or parts thereof, for purposes other than sale. Such permit may be obtained from any game

warden or collector of customs upon payment of the required fee. The permit must accompany the bill of lading covering shipment to the port of clearance, where it will be taken up by the collector of customs and returned to the Commission.

(2) A resident may export by express, freight, or parcel post for mounting and return to the Territory within 1 year, but not for sale, any grouse or ptarmigan or part thereof legally taken or acquired by him upon first procuring a resident export license, which license shall accompany the bill of lading when shipment is made by freight or express, and if made by parcel post, the license shall be attached securely to the outside of the package in a conspicuous place. On return of the mounted specimen to the licensee by express or freight, the export license shall accompany the bill of lading, but if returned by parcel post, the license shall be attached securely to the outside of the package in a conspicuous place, and the collector of customs at the port of entry, or the postmaster through whose office the package is received, shall detach the license, note thereon the contents of the shipment, and promptly return it to the Commission.

By nonresident.—A nonresident citizen or an alien who is the holder of a valid license may possess and transport within the Territory grouse and ptarmigan legally taken by him, or he may export, by express or freight only, not to exceed in the aggregate 1 day's limit of such grouse or ptarmigan. Before any such grouse or ptarmigan or part thereof shall be exported, the person offering it for export shall first deliver to the transportation agent at the point of shipment his affidavit that he has not violated any of the provisions of the Alaska Game Law or the regulations thereunder; that such grouse or ptarmigan or part thereof has not been purchased or sold and is not being shipped for sale; and that he legally killed or is the owner of such grouse or ptarmigan or part thereof. Such affidavit shall accompany the express or freight bill of lading to the port of clearance, there to be taken up and promptly transmitted to the Commission by the collector of customs.

Any person possessing any grouse or ptarmigan or part thereof without a valid license shall furnish on demand to any officer authorized to enforce the Alaska Game Law an affidavit showing the name and license number of the person from whom he received such grouse or ptarmigan or part thereof together with such other information as the officer may require.

Reg. 26.—Marking Packages Containing Grouse and Ptarmigan

Each package in which grouse and ptarmigan, or parts thereof, are transported within or out of the Territory, shall have clearly and conspicuously marked on the outside thereof the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee an accurate statement of the number of each kind of such birds or parts thereof contained therein.

Reg. 27.—Sale and Serving of Grouse and Ptarmigan

The meat of grouse or ptarmigan legally killed in the area north of the Alaska Range and the Kuskokwim-Bristol Bay Divide may be sold for food in that area by the person killing said birds, to the owner or operator of a restaurant, roadhouse, or public or other eating house within said restricted area, but no person to whom such meat is sold shall resell it otherwise than in cooked form and then only under permit prescribed by the Secretary and issued in the discretion of the Commission, which permit may authorize the purchase and possession of grouse or ptarmigan and the serving of such birds as provided herein, but such birds shall not be sold or served within 5 miles of the Alaska Railroad or of Steese Highway from Fairbanks to and including Chatanika.

The meat of grouse or ptarmigan is not permitted to be sold to the owner, master, or employee of any coastal or river steamer, commercial power or sail boat, pile driver, barge, scow, boat under charter, or cannery, or mine (where five or more men are employed), nor may any such owner,

master, operator, or employee buy or serve any such birds or part thereof.

The meat of grouse or ptarmigan is not permitted to be possessed for serving or served in any dining car, mess house operated by a railroad, or mine (where five or more men are employed), by a contractor, or by an owner of a cannery, or by or in any other place maintained for the serving of food regularly to employees of such railroad, mine, contractor, or cannery.

The meat of grouse or ptarmigan is not permitted to be served to an employee of any coastal or river steamer, commercial power or sail boat, pile driver, barge, scow, boat under charter, cannery, or mine (where five or more men are employed).

No contractor or person operating a railroad, mine (where five or more men are employed), cannery, coastal or river steamer, or other commercial power or sail boat, pile driver, barge, scow, boat under charter, or any employee of any such contractor, operator, or person, is permitted to possess the meat of grouse or ptarmigan in a dining car, mess house, or the galley or dining room of any such boat, pile driver, barge, scow, or mine (where five or more men are employed).

Reg. 28.—Taking and Possession of Migratory Game Birds

Migratory game birds may be taken on areas not closed to such taking by regulations 5 and 6, during the open seasons, by the means, and in the numbers permitted, and when so taken, may be possessed, in accordance with the terms, conditions, and restrictions of regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture adopted and approved pursuant to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918, as amended, except, further, that they may not be taken by means, aid, or use of a jack light, searchlight, or other artificial light, or within the First and Third Judicial Divisions of the Territory by shooting from, on, or across, or within 33 feet of the center line of any public highway.

Any person possessing a migratory game bird or part thereof without a valid license shall furnish on demand to any officer authorized to enforce the Alaska Game Law an affidavit showing the name or license number of the person from whom he received such bird or part thereof together with such other information as the officer may require.

Reg. 29.—Transportation of Migratory Game Birds

Migratory game birds, and parts thereof, may be possessed and transported within or out of the Territory as permitted by the regulations under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act referred to in regulation 28, under the following conditions:

By resident.—(1) At the discretion of the Commission a permit may be issued to a resident of the Territory for the export by express or freight of a legally taken or acquired migratory game bird, or part thereof, for purposes other than sale. Such permit may be obtained from any game warden or collector of customs upon payment of the required fee. The permit must accompany the bill of lading covering shipment to the port of clearance, where it will be taken up by the collector of customs and returned to the Commission.

(2) A resident may export by express, freight, or parcel post for mounting and return to the Territory within 1 year, but not for sale, any migratory game bird or part thereof legally taken or acquired by him, upon first procuring a resident export license, which license shall accompany the bill of lading when shipment is made by freight or express, and if made by parcel post, the license shall be attached securely to the outside of the package in a conspicuous place. On return of the mounted specimen to the licensee by express or freight, the export license shall accompany the bill of lading, but if returned by parcel post, the license shall be attached securely to the outside of the package in a conspicuous place, and the collector of customs at the port of entry, or the postmaster through whose office the package is received, shall detach the license, note thereon the contents of the shipment, and promptly return it to the Commission.

By nonresident.—A nonresident citizen or an alien who is the holder of a valid license may possess and transport within the Territory during the open seasons prescribed by the aforesaid regulations and the 10 days immediately following, or, in any one calendar week during such open seasons, respectively, may export by express or freight only, not to exceed 1 day's limit of migratory game birds legally taken by him. Before any such migratory game bird or part thereof shall be exported, the person offering it for export shall first deliver to the transportation agent at the point of shipment his affidavit that he has not violated any of the provisions of the Alaska Game Law or the regulations thereunder; that such migratory game bird or part thereof has not been purchased or sold and is not being shipped for sale; and that he legally killed and is the owner of such bird or part thereof. Such affidavit shall accompany the express or freight bill of lading to the port of clearance, there to be taken up and promptly transmitted to the Commission by the collector of customs.

Reg. 30.—Marking Packages Containing Migratory Game Birds

Each package in which migratory game birds or parts thereof are transported within or out of the Territory shall have clearly and conspicuously marked on the outside thereof the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee and an accurate statement of the number of each kind of such bird or part thereof contained therein.

Reg. 31.—Sale of Migratory Game Birds

Migratory game birds (except specimens for scientific purposes and ducks and geese for propagation, as provided in chapter V of these regulations) or parts thereof are not permitted to be sold at any time, except that the feathers of wild ducks and geese legally killed, and the feathers of such birds seized and condemned pursuant to law, may be sold and transported for use in making fishing flies, bed pillows, mattresses, and for such similar commercial purposes, but not for millinery or ornamental purposes.

CHAPTER V.—TAKING WILD ANIMALS, BIRDS, AND THE NESTS AND EGGS OF BIRDS FOR SCIENTIFIC OR PROPAGATING PURPOSES AND ANIMALS OR BIRDS FOR THE PROTECTION OF PROPERTY

Reg. 32.—Taking Game and Land Fur-bearing Animals, Game and Nongame Birds, and the Nests or Eggs of Birds for Scientific or Propagating Purposes

The Secretary may issue a permit to a duly accredited representative of an educational or scientific institution, public museum or park, governmental department of the United States, or of a State engaged in the scientific study of mammals or birds, or to a person known to be making a special mammal or bird investigation, authorizing the holder to take, possess, and transport game or land fur-bearing animals, game or nongame birds, or the nests or eggs of birds for scientific purposes.

The Secretary may issue a permit to any person to take, possess, and transport game and land fur-bearing animals, migratory waterfowl, grouse, ptarmigan, and the eggs of such birds for propagation, but no permit to take, possess, and transport such animals, birds, or eggs for propagation shall be valid unless countersigned by the executive officer of the Commission.

Such permit shall be carried on the person of the permittee when he is taking animals, birds, or nests or eggs for scientific or propagating purposes, and shall be exhibited to any warden or other person requesting to see it.

Application for a permit to take, possess, buy, sell, exchange, or transport animals, birds, or the nests or eggs of birds for scientific purposes should be addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and must state the name and address of applicant, his age, whether he is a taxidermist, the name and address of the public museum or park, if any, that he represents, the region in which he desires to take them, the number of each species of animal or bird or of nests or eggs he desires to take, the probable

port and date of shipment, and the purpose for which they are intended.

Application for a permit to take, possess, buy, sell, exchange, or transport animals, birds, or eggs for propagation should be addressed to the Alaska Game Commission, Juneau, Alaska, and must state the name and address of the applicant, the kinds and numbers of animals, birds, or eggs he desires to take, and how, when, and where they are to be taken and kept.

The permit may limit the number of species of animals, birds, and nests and eggs that may be taken thereunder, and may authorize the permittee to possess, buy, sell, exchange, or transport such animals or birds, parts thereof, or nests or eggs for scientific or propagating purposes, and prescribe the manner in which they may be taken or transported, and it may limit the permittee to one or more of these privileges and prescribe such other restrictions as either the Secretary or the Commission may deem necessary.

The permit unless otherwise provided therein shall expire on December 31 of the year of issue, shall be revocable at the discretion of the Secretary, and shall not be transferable. A permit revoked by the Secretary shall be surrendered to him by the person to whom issued on demand of any employee of the United States Department of Agriculture or of the Commission authorized by the Secretary to make such demand.

The holder of a permit to take, possess, buy, sell, exchange, or transport such animals or birds or eggs of birds for propagation shall on or before the 10th day of January of the year following the issuance of the permit, or as required by such permit, with respect to such animals, grouse, and ptarmigan report to the Alaska Game Commission, Juneau, Alaska, and with respect to migratory waterfowl, report to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., with a duplicate to the Commission, the kinds, number, and sex of such animals or birds taken, possessed, bought, sold, exchanged, or transported by him under the permit, the disposition made of them, and whether any of them were killed or died as a result of operations under the permit.

The holder of a permit to take, possess, buy, sell, exchange, or transport such animals, birds, nests, or eggs for scientific purposes shall report to the Secretary, as required in such permit, the number of animals, birds, nests, or eggs taken, purchased, or sold (if purchase or sale is permitted), exchanged, or transported thereunder during the preceding calendar year.

The holder of a permit who transports within or out of the Territory wild animals or birds, or parts thereof, or the nests or eggs of birds, for scientific or propagating purposes, shall plainly and clearly mark, label, or tag the outside of the package containing said animals or birds, or parts, or nests or eggs, so as to show the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee, the contents of the package, the number of the permit under authority of which it is transported, and that the contents thereof are for scientific or propagating purposes, as the case may be. When such package is transported out of the Territory the permittee must at the time forward to the collector of customs at the port of clearance a copy of his permit bearing the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture and a list correctly showing the number and kinds of animals or birds, or parts thereof, or the nests or eggs of birds contained in the package, and in the event subsequent packages are exported under the one permit, such a list of the contents of each such subsequent package, together with a reference to the number of the permit, shall be mailed to the collector of customs at the port of clearance.

Reg. 33.—License, Guide or Other Requirements

Unless specifically provided therein no permit of the Secretary to take, possess, buy, sell, exchange, or transport any game or land fur-bearing animal or any bird for scientific or propagating purposes shall be deemed to exempt the permittee from compliance with the license, guide, or other requirements of the Alaska Game Law, but no license is

required to export such species or specimens for such purposes.

Reg. 34.—Taking Animals or Birds for the Protection of Property

When information is furnished the Secretary that any species of game or land fur-bearing animal or bird has become, under extraordinary conditions, seriously injurious to agricultural or other interests in the Territory, an investigation will be made to determine the nature and extent of the injury and whether the animal or bird alleged to be doing the damage should be killed, and, if so, during what time and by what means. Upon his determination an appropriate order will be made.

CHAPTER VI.—UNPROTECTED NONGAME BIRDS

Reg. 35.—Certain Nongame Birds Unprotected

A resident of the Territory without a hunting and trapping license and a nonresident with a hunting license may take crows, hawks, owls, eagles, ravens, magpies, and cormorants and their nests and eggs at any time, in any number, and by any means except by the use of poison, and when so taken such birds or parts thereof, articles manufactured therefrom, and the nests and eggs may, without further license and at any time, be bought, sold, or transported within or out of the Territory.

Reg. 36.—Marking Packages Containing Unprotected Nongame Birds

Every package containing any of the birds specified in regulation 35, or parts or nests or eggs thereof or articles manufactured therefrom, when transported out of the Territory shall be plainly and clearly marked, labeled, or tagged so as to show the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee and the contents of the package, specifying the kinds and number of each, of birds, parts, nests or eggs, or manufactured articles.

SCHEDULE A—CHAPTER 1, REGULATION 5

Areas in Which There Is a Continuous Close Season On All Species, Except for Scientific or Propagating Purposes

Mount McKinley National Park.
Katmai National Monument.
Glacier Bay National Monument.
Sitka National Monument.

Any bird refuge or other wildlife refuge or reservation, except under permit or regulation of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Eyak Lake area, embracing the drainage area of Eyak Lake and Power Creek, north and east of Cordova, more particularly described as follows: Beginning on the north boundary line of the town of Cordova at a point where said boundary line is crossed by the divide between Eyak Lake and Power Creek and Orca Inlet and Orca Bay; thence in a general northeasterly direction along said divide to the intersection with parallel 60°40' north; thence east along said parallel to the intersection with the divide between the watershed of Power Creek and Eyak Lake and the watershed of Ibek Creek; thence in a general southwesterly direction along said divide to the headwaters of Allen Creek; thence southwesterly along the course of Allen Creek to its confluence with Eyak Lake; thence southerly along the shore of Eyak Lake to the northerly side line of the C. R. & N. W. Railway right-of-way; thence in a general westerly direction along the northerly side line of said railway right-of-way to the intersection with the east boundary line of the town of Cordova; thence north along said east boundary line to the northeast corner of said town; thence west along the northern boundary line of said town to the point of beginning (containing approximately 22,000 acres).

Ward Lake and Mendenhall Lake areas, Tongass National Forest, as posted and described by the United States Forest Service.

An area on Mitkof Island 1 mile wide along the beach extending from the creek and cove immediately south of Blind Point to the city limits of Petersburg.

Any island occupied under lease or permit for fur-farming purposes, except by the occupant thereof.

The following-described areas along the line of the Alaska Railroad:

1. Strip one mile wide between mileposts 40 and 52, situated one-half mile on either side of the center line of the railroad.
2. Strip one-half mile wide between mileposts 176 and 177, situated to the westward of the center line of the railroad.
3. Strip one-half mile wide between mileposts 181.5 and 182.5, situated to the westward of the center line of the railroad.
4. Strip one-half mile wide between mileposts 190 and 191, situated to the westward of the center line of the railroad.
5. Strip one-half mile wide between mileposts 195.5 and 196.5, situated to the westward of the center line of the railroad.
6. Strip one mile wide between mileposts 234.5 and 236.5, situated one-half mile on either side of the center line of the railroad.
7. Strip one mile wide between mileposts 242 and 243, situated one-half mile on either side of the center line of the railroad.
8. Strip one mile wide between mileposts 247 and 254, situated one-half mile on either side of the center line of the railroad.
9. Strip 2,000 feet wide between mileposts 263 and 293, situated 1,000 feet on either side of the center line of the railroad.
10. Strip 2 miles wide, situated as follows: Beginning at a point on the railroad 6 miles north of the Curry Hotel, thence east 1 mile, thence south 7 miles, thence west 2 miles, thence north 7 miles, thence east 1 mile to the place of beginning.

SCHEDULE B—CHAPTER 1, REGULATION 6

Areas in Which There Are Continuous Close Seasons on Specified Game Animals, Land Fur-Bearing Animals, and Game Birds, Except for Scientific or Propagating Purposes

Any game animal or game bird.—In Keystone Canyon, embracing an area one-half mile on each side of and paralleling the Richardson Highway from milepost 13 (from Valdez) to milepost 20 (from Valdez).

In the Big Delta area described as follows: Beginning at a point on the south bank of the Tanana River 1 mile east of the ferry at Big Delta post office, thence south parallel to the Richardson Highway to a point 1 mile east of and opposite milepost 269 (from Valdez), thence westerly across and to a point on the west bank of the Big Delta River due west of aforesaid milepost 269, thence north along the west bank of the Big Delta River to its junction with the south bank of the Tanana River, thence easterly along the south bank of the Tanana River to the place of beginning.

Deer.—In Yakutat Bay region between longitude 138° and 141°.

In the Kodiak-Afognak Islands group.

Moose.—In Yakutat Bay region between longitude 138° and 141°.

On the Alaska Peninsula south and west of Kvichak River, Iliamna Lake, and the old portage from Kamishak Bay to Kakhonak Bay.

On the Kenai Peninsula in the area beginning at the true point for the meander corner of fractional secs. 23 and 26, T. 6 N., R. 12 W., on the east shore of Cook Inlet, at low water; the approximate geographic position is in latitude 60°34'17" N., and longitude 151°19'36" W. from Greenwich; thence from said initial point easterly, between secs. 23 and 26 and secs. 24 and 25 to the corner of secs. 19, 24, 25, and 30, T. 6 N., Rs. 11 and 12 W.; thence easterly, in T. 6 N., R. 11 W., along the north boundary of secs. 30, 29, and 28 to the NE corner of sec. 28; thence southerly, along the east boundary of secs. 28 and 33, to the corner of secs. 3, 4, 33, and 34, Tps. 5 and 6 N., R. 11 W.; thence easterly along

the north boundary of secs. 3, 2, and 1, to the NE corner of T. 5 N., R. 11 W.; thence southerly, along the east boundary of sec. 1 to the meander corner of fractional secs. 1 and 6, on the right bank of the Kenai River; thence up the right bank of the Kenai River, at low water, to the outlet and westerly end of Skilak Lake; thence easterly, along and following the northerly shore of Skilak Lake, at low water, to a point on the northeasterly shore of the said lake at the mouth of the Kenai River; thence northeasterly, up the right bank of the Kenai River, at low water, to a point opposite the mouth of Russian River; this point falls on the west boundary of the Chugach National Forest as defined by Proclamation No. 1307, dated August 2, 1915; thence due north, following the west boundary of the Chugach National Forest as described by Proclamation No. 1741, dated May 29, 1925, to its intersection with Thurman Creek, thence following down the west bank of said creek and the Chickaloon River to Chickaloon Bay on Turnagain Arm of Cook Inlet, at low water; thence westerly and northwesterly along the shore of Chickaloon Bay, at low water, to Point Possession; thence southwesterly, along the southeast shore of Cook Inlet, at low water, to the true point for the meander corner of fractional secs. 23 and 26, T. 6 N., R. 12 W., the place of beginning.

In the drainages of the Chilkoot and the Chilkat Rivers in southeastern Alaska.

Caribou.—Along Steese Highway embracing areas one mile on either side of and paralleling the center line of the said highway from milepost 85 to milepost 88 (Twelve Mile Summit); and from milepost 106 to milepost 111 (Eagle Summit).

Mountain sheep and mountain goat.—In the eastern part of the Kenai Peninsula east of the center line of the Alaska Railroad.

In the Girdwood area beginning at the center of the bridge of the Crow Creek road over California Creek, at approximately latitude 60°58' north and longitude 149°8' west of Greenwich, as shown on the preliminary topographic map of the Girdwood District, Alaska, 1931, published by the Geological Survey, Department of the Interior; thence on a course bearing due east continuing in a straight line to the west bank of Glacier Creek; thence northeasterly following the west and north bank of said creek and its largest northern tributary to its head; thence along the west side of the glacier it drains to the summit of the divide between Glacier Creek and the drainage to the north at approximately latitude 61°2'30" north, longitude 149° west; thence westerly and northerly along said divide around the head of Raven Glacier to a point where said divide intersects the western margin of the most northern glacier in Raven Creek basin; thence following northeasterly and westerly along the western and southern margin of Eagle Glacier to its termination; thence westerly in a straight line to the junction of Camp and Raven Creeks; thence southwesterly along the south bank of Camp Creek to its head, at the divide between Camp Creek and the North Fork Ship Creek; thence northwesterly down the valley of the North Fork Ship Creek to a small lake in this valley; thence westerly along the south shore of said lake and continuing westerly along the south bank of North Fork Ship Creek to the junction of said creek with its first large tributary from the south, entering it about 1 mile east of Bird Creek Pass; thence southerly along the west bank of said tributary and its most westerly branch to the divide between North Fork Ship Creek and Bird Creek; thence southwesterly in a straight line to the junction of Bird Creek with its first large tributary from the head entering it from the south; thence southeasterly along the northern and eastern side of the stream bed of said tributary to the summit of the divide between the said tributary and the drainage of California Creek; thence southerly along the divide between California Creek and Bird Creek to a summit marked 4322 on the said preliminary topographic map of Girdwood District, Alaska, said point being in approximately latitude 60°59' north, longitude 149°11'15" west; thence southeasterly in a

straight line to the point of beginning (containing approximately 77 square miles).

Mountain goat.—On Baranof and Chichagof Islands.

Large brown or grizzly bear.—On Afognak Island.

In that area of land and water embracing the Glacier Bay National Monument, a part of the Tongass National Forest, and other lands included within the following-described boundary: Beginning at the summit of Mount Fairweather, in approximate latitude 58°54' N. and approximate longitude 137°31' W., which point is identical with angle point No. 164 on the international boundary between Alaska and British Columbia and common to the most westerly point of the Glacier Bay National Monument, as established February 26, 1925; thence southwesterly to Cape Fairweather on the Pacific Ocean, at the northwest corner of the Tongass National Forest as established June 10, 1925; thence southeasterly along the Pacific coast, including all islands along the coast, to the center channel of Cross Sound at the point of confluence with the Pacific Ocean; thence northeasterly, easterly, and southeasterly through the center channel of Cross Sound, North Inian Pass, North Passage, and Icy Passage to the center channel of Excursion Inlet, at the point of confluence with Icy Passage; thence easterly to a point on the east shore of Excursion Inlet at the foot of the spur ridge, which point is approximately 3 miles northeast of the Porpoise Islands; thence northeasterly, following the summit of the spur ridge to the summit of the watershed between Excursion Inlet and Lynn Canal; thence northerly, northwesterly, and westerly, along the summit of the watershed between Excursion Inlet and Lynn Canal to the intersection of the east boundary of the Glacier Bay National Monument and the watershed divide of Excursion Inlet, Endicott River, and Glacier Bay, which point is in approximate latitude 58°42' N. and approximate longitude 135°41' W.; thence northwesterly along the east and north boundary of the Glacier Bay National Monument, as now established, to the most northerly corner of said Glacier Bay National Monument, at a point on the international boundary between Alaska and British Columbia; thence southwesterly along the international boundary between Alaska and British Columbia through angle points Nos. 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, and 163 to the summit of Mount Fairweather, the point of beginning; excepting and reserving from the above-described area all surveyed lands within fractional Tps. 39 and 40 S., Rs. 57, 58, and 59 E., Copper River Meridian.

In the following areas on Admiralty Island:

Thayer Mountain.—Beginning at the foot of the waterfall at the mouth of Hasselborg River on Salt Lake, head of Mitchell Bay; thence along the easterly bank of the Hasselborg River to the outlet of Hasselborg Lake; thence along the west shore of said lake to the outlet of the creek flowing into the head of the lake; thence upstream along the east bank of said creek to the trail crossing; thence in a southwesterly direction along the trail to the head of Thayer Lake; thence along the easterly shore of said lake to the extreme southern end of the lake; thence southeasterly approximately 2 miles in a straight line to the west end of Salt Lake at the head of Mitchell Bay; thence along the line of mean high tide of Salt Lake to the foot of the waterfall on Hasselborg River, the place of beginning (containing approximately 60 square miles); and

Pack Creek.—The entire watershed of Pack Creek, which empties into Seymour Canal near the north side of the entrance to Windfall Harbor (containing approximately 21 square miles).

Black bear.—In the drainage of Anan Creek.

Buffalo (bison), musk ox, and elk.—In any part of Alaska.

Beaver.—On Baranof and Chichagof Islands.

In the drainage to the Mendenhall Valley east of the main Glacier Highway.

In Fairbanks area, beginning at a point on the east bank of the Tanana River at the entrance of Pile Driver Slough; thence along the east bank of Pile Driver Slough to a point

4 miles south of Moose Creek; thence east along the divide between Moose Creek and French Creek around the head of Moose Creek and including all the drainage thereto; thence northwesterly along the divide between Moose Creek and Chena River; thence across the flats of Chena River to a point marked on Big Chena Bluffs; thence down the north bank of Chena River to its confluence with Tanana River; thence south along the east bank of Tanana River to the place of beginning.

On the Kodiak-Afognak Islands group.

Snowshoe hare.—On the Kodiak-Afognak Islands group.

Muskrat.—In the Golovin Bay drainage.

On the Kodiak-Afognak Islands group.

Raccoon.—In any part of Alaska.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the official seal of the United States Department of Agriculture to be affixed in the city of Washington, this 25th day of April, 1938.

[SEAL]

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 38-1157; Filed, April 25, 1938; 12:36 p. m.]

ALASKA GAME COMMISSION

AMENDMENT OF REGULATIONS RELATING TO GUIDES, POISONS, AND RESIDENT TRAPPING AND HUNTING LICENSES

By virtue of the authority conferred upon the Alaska Game Commission by the act of January 13, 1925 (43 Stat. 739; U. S. Code, title 48, secs. 192-211; as amended by the act of February 14, 1931, 46 Stat. 1111; U. S. Code, title 48, secs. 192-207), entitled "An act to establish an Alaska Game Commission to protect game animals, land fur-bearing animals, and birds in Alaska, and for other purposes", the following regulations for the protection of game animals, land fur-bearing animals, and birds in Alaska are made and published, to be effective on and after July 1, 1938:

Regulation A. Employment of Guides by Nonresidents and Aliens

Nonresidents of the Territory or aliens taking game animals for any purpose, or black bear or polar bear for sport or trophies, or going afield to photograph large brown or grizzly bears, except nonresident Federal officials engaged in wildlife investigations in Alaska exempted by special permit of the Commission, are required to employ and be accompanied by a guide registered with and licensed by the Commission; but no such guide shall accompany in the field more than one nonresident or alien except husband and wife and minor child all of whom are in possession of the required hunting licenses.

Regulation B. Qualifications for Guide Licenses and Issuance Thereof

Only resident citizens who have resided in the Territory for the five years immediately preceding application for registration and a guide license will be registered and licensed to act as guides for nonresidents and aliens taking game animals for any purpose, or black or polar bears for sport or trophies, or going afield to photograph large brown or grizzly bears.

The Alaska Game Commission will establish guide districts and maintain a register of such persons as are duly qualified and licensed to act as guides in such districts.

Application for such registration and guide license shall be made on a form issued by the Commission and shall state applicant's citizenship and resident status, age, physical characteristics, permanent address, and district or districts in which he desires to operate, together with full information relative to his qualifications to act as guide, and shall be subscribed and sworn to by the applicant before an officer authorized to administer oaths.

Upon receipt of such application the Commission, through one of its members or such person as it shall designate, will

arrange to determine, by such written and oral examinations and otherwise as it shall require, the qualifications of such applicant to act as a guide and his knowledge of the Alaska Game Law and regulations.

The member of the Commission or other person authorized to conduct such examination shall promptly file his report thereof with the Commission, together with his recommendation thereon, which report and recommendation shall be attached to the application and considered and determined at a regular or special meeting of the Commission.

If the Commission determines that the applicant does not possess sufficient field experience to qualify him to act as a principal guide but has all other qualifications, an assistant guide license may be issued to him, which shall authorize him to act as assistant to a principal guide.

In cases of emergency the Executive Officer of the Commission may, after investigation and satisfying himself of an applicant's qualifications, issue a special guide license to him upon payment of the required fee, authorizing him to guide the nonresident or alien hunter named in the application for such special license.

Extension or renewal of guiding privileges authorized by any guide license shall be made, in the discretion of the Commission, only upon examination and approval as hereinbefore provided.

A registered guide license must bear the signature of the chairman of the Commission and be countersigned by one other member of the Commission. Each license shall expire on June 30 next succeeding its issuance, shall be revocable at the discretion of the Commission, and shall not be transferable.

Each licensed guide shall submit to the Commission, immediately upon completion of a hunting or photographing trip, a report containing the name and address of the nonresident or alien for whom he acted as guide, period covered by his services, number and species of animals taken, wounded and not secured, numbers and localities of each species of big game animal observed on the trip, and such other information as the Commission may require.

Regulation C. Designation and Use of Poison

Pursuant to section 9 of the Alaska Game Law, the following substances are by the Commission designated poisons: strychnine, arsenic, phosphorus, antimony, barium, the cyanides, corrosive sublimate, or any derivative or derivatives, compound or compounds thereof, which, by said section 9, are forbidden

(1) to be used at any time to kill any game or wild fur-bearing animal or bird,

(2) to be put out where any game or wild fur-bearing animal or bird may come in contact with it,

(3) to be sold or given to any hunter or trapper, or

(4) to be possessed by any hunter or trapper.

Any person selling or otherwise disposing of any of the aforesaid poisons is required by said section 9 of the Alaska Game Law to keep a record in a special book showing the name and address of each person purchasing or otherwise procuring such poison, and the kind and amount thereof, such record to be, at all times, open to inspection by any game warden or other officer authorized to enforce the Alaska Game Law and information thereof to be transmitted monthly to the Alaska Game Commission.

Regulation D. Resident Trapping and Hunting Licenses

No resident of the Territory over 16 years of age, except a native-born Indian, Eskimo, or half-breed who has not severed his tribal relations by adopting a civilized mode of living or by exercising the right of franchise, shall take game animals, land fur-bearing animals, or birds in the Territory without first having obtained a resident hunting license for game animals or birds or a trapping license for land fur-bearing animals, but a person who is the holder of such trapping license shall be entitled to the privilege of hunting

game animals or birds during the respective open seasons without a hunting license.

On and after July 1, 1938, all former regulations of the Alaska Game Commission relating to guides, poisons, and resident hunting and trapping licenses¹ shall be and are hereby revoked.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and caused the official seal of the Commission to be affixed in the City of Juneau, Territory of Alaska, this 25th day of February, 1938.

EARL N. OHMER,
Commissioner First Judicial Division.
FRANK P. WILLIAMS,
Commissioner Second Judicial Division.
ANDREW A. SIMONS,
Commissioner Third Judicial Division.
IRVING MCK. REED,
Commissioner Fourth Judicial Division.
FRANK DUFRESNE,

Chief Representative of the Bureau of Biological Survey Resident in Alaska, Executive Officer, Fiscal Agent, and Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 38-1156; Filed, April 25, 1938; 12:35 p. m.]

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION.

[FCA 89]

FUNCTIONS, POWERS, AUTHORITY AND DUTIES OF LAND BANK COMMISSIONER

Whereas, pursuant to authority vested in him by law, the President of the United States issued and transmitted to the Congress on March 27, 1933, Executive Order No. 6084, in and by which there were transferred from the Federal Farm Loan Board, effective May 27, 1933, the powers and functions of said board, including the functions of the Farm Loan Commissioner; and

Whereas, in and by said order all power, authority and duties conferred by law upon any officer, executive agency, or head thereof from which or from whom transfer was made by said order, in relation to the executive agency or functions transferred, were transferred to and vested in the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration; and

Whereas, in and by said order the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration was authorized to execute any and all functions and perform any and all duties vested in him through such persons as he shall by order designate or employ; and

Whereas, in and by said order, the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration was authorized, by order or rules and regulations, to regroup and transfer offices, activities and functions in the Farm Credit Administration, so far as may be required to carry out the purposes to which said order was directed, and to fix or change the names of such offices, bureaus and activities and the duties, powers and titles of their executive heads; and

Whereas, section 80 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933, approved June 16, 1933, provides that after the date of the enactment thereof, the Farm Loan Commissioner shall be known as the Land Bank Commissioner;

Now, therefore, pursuant to the authority vested in the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration as aforesaid, it is ordered as follows:

1. The Land Bank Commissioner shall, subject to the jurisdiction and control of the Farm Credit Administration, execute and perform all functions, powers, authority and duties heretofore vested in or conferred upon the Federal Farm Loan Board or the Land Bank Commissioner (previously known as Farm Loan Commissioner), except functions, powers, authority and duties pertaining to intermediate credit and to matters incidental thereto and to the administration of the provisions of law relative to Federal inter-

mediate credit banks, and shall, subject to such supervision and control, execute and perform all functions, powers, authority and duties of the Farm Credit Administration relative to the administration of the provisions of law relating to Federal land banks, national farm loan associations and joint stock land banks.

2. The provisions hereinbefore set forth shall not operate to limit or restrict the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration in the execution and performance of any functions, powers, authority or duties vested in him.

3. The provisions of this order do not modify or revoke the provisions of any previous Farm Credit Administration Order except that the provisions of Farm Credit Administration Order No. 9, dated June 16, 1933, are hereby revoked.

4. The provisions of this order shall be effective as of the opening of business on the date above written, and shall remain in force and effect until the same are amended or revoked by subsequent order.

[SEAL]

W. I. MYERS,
Governor, Farm Credit Administration.

[F. R. Doc. 38-1155; Filed, April 25, 1938; 12:22 p. m.]

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

STANDARDS OF GOOD ENGINEERING PRACTICE, APPLICABLE TO NON-COMMERCIAL EDUCATIONAL BROADCAST STATIONS

The Commission en banc, at a meeting held on April 13, 1938, approved the following Standards of Good Engineering Practice, Applicable to Non-Commercial Educational Broadcast Stations:

RULE 1058 (d)¹ Specifies that the transmitting equipment of all non-commercial educational broadcast stations shall be designed, constructed, installed and operated in conformity with the requirements of good engineering practice as specified from time to time by the Commission. Also the location of the transmitter shall conform with the same requirements. The general principles of these requirements to insure satisfactory service from the station are enunciated below for the guidance of applicants and licenses. These principles are based on the best information available at this time but since the development of transmission and reception on the very high frequencies is only in the early stages, these standards may be departed from in case experience warrants the same. Each case will be treated on its individual merits as to details. The general principles are as follows:

1. *Transmitter and antenna location.*—To accomplish satisfactory coverage of any area, it is necessary that the transmitter and antenna be located at or near the highest point in such an area and as near the center thereof as obtainable and yet meet the height requirements. The area desired to serve may be only a section of the city, and the site should permit placing the antenna higher than surrounding buildings or obstructions so as to obtain as large an area as possible in the line of sight from the antenna. In compromising between height and central location, it is generally considered the height is of more importance. Any area behind a large hill or in a valley out of line of sight of the antenna may receive materially reduced signal depending upon several factors as to the formation of the hill, distance, receiving conditions, etc.

2. *Antenna system.*—Since at the frequencies allocated for this service, one half wave length is only approximately 12 feet, the antenna system design may vary within wide limits without unreasonable expense even for a very elaborate installation. It has not been definitely determined whether horizontal or vertical polarization is superior. However, it is considered that at the frequencies of these stations horizontal polarization (radiating element horizontal) is superior for general broadcast purposes.

¹ 2 F. R. 1233 (DI).

¹ 3 F. R. 364 (DI).

In addition to meeting the above requirement relative to location, the antenna itself should be above the immediate surrounding obstructions as explained above. Where a central location is not obtainable, a directional antenna for increasing the service in the farther areas should be considered. In cases where the radiating elements are horizontal, consideration should be given to concentrating the radiation in a small angle with the horizontal by means of several elements and also to avoid directional properties in the horizontal plane when not desirable, elements in different vertical planes are necessary.

3. *Transmitter design and construction.*—The transmitter shall be capable of delivering satisfactorily the authorized power with modulation of at least 85 per cent with combined audio frequency harmonics generated by the transmitter not in excess of 10 per cent. The system of modulation is not prescribed, but must be a system that has been tested and proven satisfactory in operation. The carrier hum and extraneous noise level shall be kept at a minimum and shall be at least 50 decibels below 100 per cent modulation. Automatic frequency control shall be provided for automatically maintaining the operating frequency within 0.01 per cent of the assigned frequency. Adequate margin shall be provided in all component parts to avoid over-heating at the maximum rated power output. The maximum output power rating will be accepted as that given by the manufacturer unless it appears unsatisfactory. The transmitter shall be constructed in keeping with modern practice as to frame, panels and mounting, complete shielding, safety of life provisions, proper wiring, adequate meters (plate voltage, total plate current, output RF current, and others, as required) and control facilities.

4. *Installation of equipment.*—The installation must be made in a suitable room with no exposed high voltage leads or connections. The output connection shall be made through suitable bushings of minimum length and with protection from contact. A transmission line to antenna is recommended in all except very special cases. As an operator is required on duty during all operation, suitable facilities for his welfare and comfort shall be provided.

5. *Operation of Station.*—The transmitter shall be so tuned and operated that harmonics and spurious radiations are reduced to a minimum in keeping with current practice. Percentage of modulation should be maintained as high as practical without over-modulation to such an extent as to cause excessive distortion of spurious emissions. Adequate facilities for checking the modulation and general operation are required. A frequency monitor is required by Rule 981.¹

Any phase of construction, operation, etc., which is not clear from these specifications, shall be further determined from the standards of good engineering practice applicable to standard broadcast stations insofar as not in disagreement with these standards.

[SEAL]

T. J. SLOWIE, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 38-1148; Filed, April 23, 1938; 9:34 a. m.]

ASSIGNMENT OF COMMISSIONERS AND CERTAIN STAFF MEMBERS TO ACT ON VARIOUS CLASSES OF APPLICATIONS

AMENDMENT TO PARAGRAPH 2 OF ORDER NO. 28 BY ADDING CERTAIN ITEMS

The Commission en banc, at a meeting held on April 13, 1938, amended Paragraph 2 of Order No. 28¹ by adding thereto the following items:

(r) Extensions of time within which to comply with technical requirements specified in authorizations, orders and rules or releases of the Commission.

(s) Changes in equipment necessary to comply with technical requirements specified in authorizations, orders, rules or releases (except formal applications).

¹ 2 F. R. 2079 (DI); 3 F. R. 824 (DI).² 2 F. R. 3241 (DI).

(t) Representations of compliance with technical requirements specified in authorizations, orders, rules or releases (except formal applications).

(u) Operation with licensed, new or modified equipment at a temporary location with a temporary antenna system in case of an emergency when, due to causes beyond the control of the licensee, it becomes impossible to continue operating at the licensed location.

[SEAL]

T. J. SLOWIE, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 38-1149; Filed, April 23, 1938; 9:34 a. m.]

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD.

Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

AMENDMENT TO RENTAL AND CONTRACTS CHAPTER OF THE MANUAL CHANGING PROVISIONS GOVERNING CONTRACTS FOR ELECTRIC SERVICE

Be it resolved, That pursuant to the authority vested in the Board by Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 128, 129) as amended by Sections 1 and 13 of the Act of April 27, 1934 (48 Stat. 643-647) and particularly by subsections a and k of Section 4 of said Act as amended, it is hereby ordered that Section 1300 of the Rental and Contracts Chapter (Chap. XIII) of the Consolidated Manual be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 1300. The Rental and Contracts Subsection, subject to the control and direction of the Treasurer of the Corporation, shall have jurisdiction over all office rental agreements, electric service contracts and telephone service contracts; shall be responsible for the safe-keeping of all such leases and contracts; and shall maintain necessary records in connection therewith.

Board approval is required prior to the execution of any lease covering office space.

The General Manager's approval is required prior to the execution of any contract for telephone service and electric service, except where payment for such service in accordance with the lease, is included in the monthly rental or is to be made to the lessor based on meter readings (at approved rates of the Public Utilities Commission of the State.)

The Rental Subsection shall be responsible for the safe-keeping of all leases and contracts in such safes, cabinets or files as the Treasurer may provide, and shall maintain necessary records in connection therewith.

Adopted by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board on April 22, 1938.

[SEAL]

R. L. NAGLE, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 38-1152; Filed, April 25, 1938; 10:19 a. m.]

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION.

United States of America—Before the Securities and Exchange Commission

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission held at its office in the City of Washington, D. C., on the 22nd day of April, A. D. 1938.

[File No. 43-108]

IN THE MATTER OF LOUISIANA STEAM GENERATING CORPORATION AND GULF STATES UTILITIES COMPANY

ORDER PERMITTING DECLARATION TO BECOME EFFECTIVE

Louisiana Steam Generating Corporation, a subsidiary company of Engineers Public Service Company, a registered holding company, having filed a declaration pursuant to Section 7 of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 regarding the issue and sale by it of not to exceed \$1,000,000 principal amount of its unsecured notes due November 19, 1940, and to bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum (said interest rate to be subject to revision); a hearing having

been held on said declaration after appropriate notice;¹ the Commission having examined the record in this matter and made and filed its findings therein:

It is ordered, That said declaration be and become effective forthwith, subject, however, to the following terms and conditions:

1. That the notes be sold at no less than the face amount thereof.
2. That any revision of interest on said notes upwards or downwards from 3 per cent per annum shall be subject to the further orders of this Commission.
3. That within 10 days after any of said notes are issued, declarant shall file with this Commission a certificate of notification advising it of the extent of the issuance and the terms thereof.
4. That the proceeds of said notes be used only for the purposes represented by the declaration.
5. Jurisdiction with respect to the declaration, insofar as it concerns Gulf States Utilities Company, is hereby reserved. By the Commission.

[SEAL]

FRANCIS P. BRASSOR, *Secretary*.

[P. R. Doc. 38-1154; Filed, April 25, 1938; 12:09 p. m.]

United States of America—Before the Securities and Exchange Commission

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission, held at its office in the City of Washington, D. C., on the 22nd day of April, A. D. 1938.

¹ 3 P. R. 713 (DI).
No. 81—3

[File No. 2-3531]

IN THE MATTER OF PUGET SOUND DISTILLERY, INC.

STOP ORDER

This matter coming on to be heard by the Commission on the registration statement of registrant, Puget Sound Distillery, Inc., a Washington corporation, filed November 20, 1937, after confirmed telegraphic notice by the Commission to said registrant that it appears that said registration statement includes untrue statements of material facts and omits to state material facts required to be stated therein and omits to state material facts necessary to make the statements therein not misleading in the facing sheet, Items 3, 19, 20, 23, 27, 31, 36, 37, 46, 53, 54, Exhibit H, the accountant's certificate and the prospectus, and the registrant having consented to the issuance of this order, and the Commission having duly considered the matter, and finding that said registration statement includes untrue statements of material facts and omits to state material facts required to be stated therein and material facts necessary to make the statements therein not misleading in the particulars set forth above, and the Commission being now fully advised in the premises,

It is ordered, Pursuant to Section 8 (d) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, that the effectiveness of the registration statement filed by Puget Sound Distillery, Inc., a Washington corporation, be and the same hereby is suspended.

By direction of the Commission.

[SEAL]

FRANCIS P. BRASSOR, *Secretary*.

[P. R. Doc. 38-1153; Filed, April 25, 1938; 12:09 p. m.]

